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WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Centl.
Phone 87.

No. 18,730

號十三百七千八萬一第

日五十二月四年午戊

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1918.

一拜禮

號三月六年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers, 1463

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

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by

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
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WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1893

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1918.

1893

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "
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HONGKONG.

PROBLEMS AFTER WAR.
MR. ASQUITH ON STATE CONTROL.

Mr. Asquith addressing the executive council of the National Liberal Federation at Derby recently, outlined what the late Liberal Government had done before the war, and the programme with which it was faced. He said he was all for the party truce, and that his actions had shown—(cheers)—but a truce was an armistice, not a capitulation, and in his conception of patriotic duty it did not close their mouths to a free expression of opinions, both as to the present and the future. Ten years ago he was nominated to be Liberal leader. "I have not resigned that position," he said, amid loud cheers. "I am not aware that I have been deposed from it; and until the day comes that my natural faculties desert me, of which I am sure I shall receive timely warning from one or another of my candid friends, I have no intention of resigning." (Cheers.) In those ten years the Liberal party had dealt with many of the highest consequences of the war. He came to the war (he proceeded). I say nothing of the part which we felt it our duty to play—my colleagues and myself. No one was more personally responsible than Sir Edward Grey—as I still like to call him, the greatest European diplomatist and peace-maker—(cheers)—and myself for the ultimate decision which was taken. It was a solemn, it was a terrible decision. We were, we knew at the time, pregnant with infinite possibilities, one way or the other, and with the certainty of widespread bloodshed and suffering. Nearly four years have passed, and I say again here to-day what I have said before—and I am sure he would say the same—that even with the full knowledge of what was then closed in the book of immeasurable sacrifices and disasters which have threatened the whole of the civilized world, I say again that, even with that knowledge, I would not have acted otherwise than we did. (Loud cheers.) During the war our attention and our efforts have been properly and legitimately concentrated, without distinction of party, without a memory of past controversies or divisions, to effect its victorious prosecution. None the less we of the Liberal party, and I am glad to say the same of the other political parties in the State, have even—and the prosecution of the war, given a hearty welcome to the attempts that have been made, and are still in course of making, to take advantage of the atmosphere created by the war itself to secure a settlement in a non-controversial spirit of some of our outstanding constitutional difficulties—a widening of the franchise, the question of the permanent relations between the First and Second Chambers, and the still grave and more urgent case of Ireland. He would not believe in this supreme crisis in the fortunes of freedom, that British and Irish statesmanship was so bankrupt that they could not find a means once and for all to place the relations of those two countries on a sound, durable, and unshakable footing. (Cheers.)

In the circumstances in which we live (said Mr. Asquith) it seems to me we have two paramount and overriding obligations. The first, of course, is to devote ourselves, as we had done from the beginning, without stint or measure, to a whole-hearted prosecution of the war, with a view to the speedy attainment of what I have described—and I think the phrase has met with general acceptance—as a "clean peace." (Cheers.) Any other peace we do not desire. We are not in this business for selfish purposes. I have said before, and I say again, so far as any territorial acquisitions or additions to our Empire are concerned, so far as my voice goes, I am ready to place them unreservedly to the arbitration of a free international tribunal, and I have not the least fear or doubt as to the decision which would be given. (Cheers.) This war, he proceeded, was a struggle not merely between armies and navies, but between peoples, and the enduring power, which in the long run was the victorious power, depended on the degree to which the various peoples engaged, not only merely maintained their courage, but their capacity for lasting out the economic strain. The people had responded in admirable spirit to all the non-military equipment which had been made upon them. (Cheers.) Air raids were treated with imperturbable equanimity, with few exceptions, by the great bulk of our population. So with the rationing of food, the curtailment of light and facilities of locomotion, there was not a word of grumble or complaint. The demobilisation of our fighting forces in the field and of the vast army of workers now concentrated on the provision of apparatus of war—and that demobilisation might be done in much sooner than some people thought—(cheers)—must react on all the conditions of our social and industrial lives. The land question, housing, the future relations between male and female labour—these were amongst the most obvious of the difficulties which would have to be faced. Finance might in a very real sense be said to dominate all other matters. Our National Debt, at the close of this financial year would amount to £4,000,000,000. If the war were to go on for another year it would be £5,000,000,000. A certain proportion would nominally be recoverable, some from our own Dominions as well as from foreign Powers, but it was well not to put too high a figure upon that. Interest on loans, sinking fund, pensions, education, housing, maternity, and child labour, all would require money. How were all these burdens to be met? In his opinion the burdens could be met in one way only, and that was by increasing the annual national wealth—(cheers)—by increasing in efficiency, and in output, and in productive capacity the capital and industry of the people. We must guard the return to artificial systems of protection and excessive trust in State supervision. They were ashamed still to believe in Free Trade. (Cheers.) I state it as my opinion, I know of nothing in the experience of this war which would lead us for a moment to doubt that in a country circumstanced like ourselves, Free Trade in its largest and most general sense will be at least as necessary after the war as it was before. (Loud cheers.) Our experience of State control, he added, had not been encouraging. We tried to lay under the domination of a

MUNITION WONDERS.
A TRIP IN A TANK.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

These people who are inclined to entertain gloomy views regarding the future of British industries would find it an excellent tonic for their fears were they able to investigate for themselves what Birmingham has done and is doing to help to win the war. The prescription is a lengthy one, but its stimulating and inspiring effects can be guaranteed with the utmost degree of certainty. In truth, Birmingham manufacturers have faced the problems created by the war with a courage, a resourcefulness, and, above all, an adaptability that are little short of marvellous. And having in a period of great emergency when the cry of "Shells, shells, shells" was as insistent as is to-day the cry of "Ships, ships, ships," successfully surmounted the difficulties of changing over from peace to war work, they are prepared with equal determination to face the task of once again reshaping their businesses, whenever the time comes for beating swords into ploughshares.

This is one of the impressions formed during a visit paid by British, Dominion, and American journalists to that wonderfully organised sphere of industry known as the Birmingham munitions area. Greater Birmingham is, so to speak, the heart of a vast manufacturing area, which has been constructed in the Midlands for national purposes, but important towns in the counties of Worcester, Shropshire, and Staffordshire are linked up in the scheme. The Birmingham and District Munitions Committee, formed as a result of a meeting of local manufacturers held as far back as April, 1915, possesses a highly efficient board of management, with Mr. T. Harris Spencer as chairman. The determination of these men of the "Hardware City" is well illustrated by what happened three years ago. Having formed their committee, they marched off to the War Office and presented an ultimatum somewhat after this fashion: "Here is our scheme; either that scheme, or some modification of it, has to be approved before we leave the building." They travelled back to Birmingham with their proposals sanctioned, and you have only to go down to the district armed with the necessary authority to see things which are hidden from public view to discover how extraordinarily valuable have been the results.

FROM BEDFORDSHIRE TO SHELLS.

In common fairness let it be said that the work-people also have played their part in a zealous and patriotic manner. There is the authority of Mr. Spencer for the statement that "during the war there has been less trouble in the district in regard to labour matters than in any other." The secret of the preservation of industrial peace may, perhaps, be found in the fact that in three years there have been something like a thousand conferences between the employers' federation and trade unionists. Strikes have, at any rate, been few and far between, and production has benefited accordingly.

Reference has been made to the adaptability displayed by manufacturers. The board of management instituted a co-operative scheme of shell production, and the idea of "business as usual" was promptly abandoned by hundreds of firms. Wagon builders, carpet makers, bookbinders, brewers, cycle manufacturers, jewellers, agricultural implement makers, potteries, and so on—the list does not profess to be exhaustive—set to work to make shells. They made them at a time when the need was clamant, and they are making them to-day. The board of management itself set to work to establish a national shell factory, taking over a railway carriage and war works for the purpose. Since these gentlemen began operations the entire district has in fact literally throbbled with energy, and the Armies in the field have had no stouter allies than those who have so amply responded to the call for munitions.

A few figures may be helpful as an indication of the magnitude of the output. Under the aegis of the board there have been produced 1,250,000 4.5 in. h.e. shells, nearly 33,000 9.5 in. howitzer h.e. shells, 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 copper driving bands or projectiles upwards of 134,000,000 shell components (fuses, primers, and the like), and 30,000 hot stampings. An opportunity will be afforded in further articles to picture more fully the striking transformation in the character of Birmingham industries and its outcome. Shells are not so much in our minds to-day as some of the other products of war, for we know, and are thankful for the knowledge, that all requirements in this respect are abundantly met. There are, for example, aeroplanes—both, as our American brothers would say, big propositions. But in the Birmingham district manufacturers have concentrated on producing them with admirable promptitude, and especially in the case of aeroplanes, great new factories are springing into being to supplement existing facilities.

Tanks need space, whether under construction or doing their trial performances, and you must take a motor ride of some miles to the far outskirts of the City to reach the place where a well-known firm is building them, not in ones or twos, but in battalions. The tanks are put together in one of the biggest shops in the country, a brand-new building, with enough glass in roof and windows of the size affected by suburban residents. There are smaller and more noisy shops where are fashioned the various parts which flow in a steady stream into this great hall of assembly. A giant transporter crane, manipulated by the required nicety of judgment by two "munitionettes," moves overhead, and with it arrives a complete side for a tank. Another side follows, and the pair are set up so quickly that if you come back within a few hours you would find that already another tank had taken shape. In this building caterpillars, engines, guns, and all the rest of the essentials are fitted in position; and you may, if you are privileged, study the whole anatomy of this war-bred monster. And side by side with the tank embodying

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HEROIC SELF-SACRIFICE.
LONDON MEN'S AMAZING FEATS.

A special supplement to the *London Gazette* issued recently contained an unusually long list of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men upon whom the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been conferred for gallantry in the field. The record of deeds for which the decorations are given is a series of the most remarkable stories of heroism—soldiers who sacrificed their own lives or freedom for their comrades, who carried on to success when officers had become casualties, who single-handed put enemy machine-guns out of action and killed the crews; indeed, every phase of the coolness and courage which are the characteristics of the British soldier. There is the case of Private Ayre, for instance, a Gateshead man who is in the R.A.M.C. When helping to bring in a stretcher case he and his party were shelled. They lowered the stretcher, and he protected the wounded man's body with his own, and got him back to safety. Corporal Berry, a Middlesex Regiment man, who hails from Tottenham, used his bayonet with such effect that he cleared the enemy trenches for 300 yards, and the feats of Private Barker, of Hampstead, a Lancashire Fusilier, and Corporal Henry, R.F.A. (Finchley, N.W.), are perfectly wonderful examples of human endurance. Of the former it is related that:—

"Having reached the enemy's lines, he had his foot blown off by an enemy bomb, but he refused to leave his post, and continued for an hour to assist in the consolidation. On a stretcher-bearer coming to assist him to an aid post, he refused to go, directing him to more serious cases. He only left his post when ordered to do so by an officer, and encouraged many on his way by the wonderful cheerfulness and spirit."

Here is the report of Henry's deed:—

"When the whole of his gun detachment became casualties, though he was wounded and his right eye destroyed, he bandaged the other men under heavy fire and assisted in carrying them to cover."

Private E. Barker, a Lancashire Fusilier (Glasgow) walked into action with a Lewis gun resting on his shoulder while it was being fired by an officer, and Gunner Green, Tank Corps (Addiscombe), though every member of his own crew was wounded, assisted in re-securing the whole crew of another disabled tank and drove back out of action with sixteen persons on board, eleven of whom were wounded.

all the latest improvements you will notice with a little thrill war-scarred veterans, still plastered with the mud of Flanders, which have come home for recreation.

From this building it is but a short step to the field where the tanks do their first trials. To speak of it as a field is, perhaps, to draw on the imagination. Not long since, so one is assured, it had a covering of green turf, but for some time it has been the recreation ground for newly-born tanks, which have churned it into a waste of mud full of humps and hollows, "just like the Valley of the Somme," to quote the words of a man who has been out in this place often. The White Ensign, and it is a naval lieutenant who shows us something of what tanks can do. There are special railway trucks for the transport of these monsters, but they disdain the aid of a crane. "Loading party," cries the lieutenant. "Three or four Navy men rush forward and clamber into or on top of the tank. There is a railway truck alongside a stout wooden platform. After a preliminary snort, the tank goes, crawls up the slope, glides on to the truck, squirms round, and inside a minute is squarely 'loaded.'"

STUNTING TESTS.

If you saw a tank on a truck and were not in the secret, you would spend time wondering how it could be hoisted there. The host of tanks is that they are so helpful," remarked somebody who knows their ways. You must go still further afield to see the tanks do their most stringent tests—in an open space where there are steep hillocks and deep holes which every tank must show itself able to negotiate. It is amazingly interesting to watch one of them crawl to the foot of a hill which has an average gradient of one in four, or thereabouts, and rises sharply from the level. The tank pauses for a moment when it reaches the foot of the slope. "Steady," you say. "Not a bit of it. Elevating its nose, the tank goes up the steep side without another pause, turns on the crest, and comes roaring down the slope at an incredible speed, considering its bulk."

"What a shake-up you must get," is the natural remark to pass to the boyish-looking skipper as he steps out into the sunlight. "Oh, not so bad. Come inside," he replies. A joy ride in a tank. Here is a new sensation. You crawl through a hole low down in the hull, bump your head once or twice, and, if wise, make yourself fit into as small a space as possible just where you are told there is a bit of room to spare. In reality there is no spare space inside a tank, and the only wonder is how they pack everything, including the crew, into the net. But the pilot is in his seat and begins to make play with certain levers. There is a jerk—"h're off," says one of the crew.

The next ten minutes are spent hanging on tightly with both hands to convenient projections and speculating whether by any chance the tank can fail to overturn. It is an established fact that tanks never so misbehave themselves, but to the novice it seems all the time a possibility strictly to be reckoned with. Although joked about a bit while doing the hill-descending "stunt," you emerge from the experience having suffered much less in the way of a shaking than sympathetic friends have imagined. It is the smell of petrol, the heat, and the noise, the never-ceasing noise, which are chiefly remembered. The "skipper" is prepared to admit that there is "a bit of a fag" when the crew has been boxed up inside for a couple of hours on so during an action. He has been on the Western Front, and knows all about tank fighting. It simply comes to this, that the crews, in the springtime of their manhood, make light of discomforts and have unbounded faith in his Majesty's tanks.

CANTON RED CROSS WORKERS.

The "Canton Local Red Cross Workers" packed on May 22nd and dispatched to the Matron of the Nashieh Military Hospital, Cairo, the following hospital supplies:—18 pairs pyjamas (Hospital), 18 pairs pyjamas (officers), 26 flannel shirts, 60 ward-cloths, 30 draw-sheets, 20 shrouds, 22 surgeon's coats, 60 flannel many-tail bandages, 54 cotton many-tail bandages, 60 dysentery pads, 15 surgical caps, 12 surgeon's caps, 21 surgeon's mouth pads, 60 bandkerchiefs (khaki), 110 triangular bandages, 112 milk covers (various sizes), 32 tray-cloths, 69 serviettes, 24 pillow-cases, 10 pairs slippers, 4 mops, 4 knitted swabs, 350 small swabs, 1 pair surgical stockings, 38 pairs socks, 112 roller bandages, 13 cushion pads, 11 white duck suits, 6 pairs white trousers, 1 eye-shade, 14 packs cards, books and magazines, and 11 golf balls.

Of the above, 20 pillow-cases, 200 small swabs, and 12 roller bandages were donated by the American Red Cross.

The following two letters of thanks have been received:—

Quartermaster,
31st General Hospital, No. Q195,
21st March, 1918.

The Secretary,
Canton Local Red Cross Workers,
Canton, China.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the case addressed to Colonel Gordon Hall, containing the articles shown on the attached list, for which many thanks.

A. HINDS
(Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C., O.C.,
31st General Hospital).
British Red Cross and Order of St.
John, 38th Stationary Hospital,
E.E.F., Egypt,
March 12th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM.—We have received a grand consignment of hospital comforts from the Canton and Shamen Red Cross Workers—such extremely useful things, they will be extremely welcome. Things of this sort are even more acceptable here in the desert than they were in Cairo, as we are not within reach of any shops, transport is difficult, and one gets no local help beyond the B.R.C.

We are expecting to move on any day now—I believe, to Gaza; but we are not certain. We shall be thankful for all this supply there.

The theatre-gowns are a nice pattern and about the right texture, and the theatre sister was very pleased with them. Might we have some more shrouds—some without a cross on them for the use of nonconformists. Some many-tail-T and triangular bandages, also 4 inches 2½ and 7 to 1½ inches finger bandages.

The alpaca and duck suits are very nice. Our sick officers have no hospital kit and they are so glad to get out of their uncomfortable uniforms as soon as they are able to get about.

Playing cards are difficult to get here, so were very eagerly sought. In fact, everything to the Pictorial suit was most welcome.

I often wish those who so kindly make and give these gifts could see themselves the difference they make to the nursing of the men, and the comfort it ensures them—luxuries after the hardships of a campaign.

I have just heard that the casualty clearing stations in Jerusalem and Jaffa are very hard up for all equipment, garments, etc., so will make them up a bale from your store and send them, as their need is greater than ours just now; we are emptying out ready to move on.

I will tell the Matrons to write you their particular needs.

Again very many thanks for everything. I will write again when we get to Gaza, if there is anything we especially need. If we get men in and out very quickly, I think bandages will be very useful, but will write. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. MILLENT C. MICHELL.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
June 1st, 5.27 a.m.	7.13 p.m.	
" 2nd, 5.27 "	7.13 "	
" 3rd, 5.27 "	7.14 "	
" 4th, 5.27 "	7.14 "	
" 5th, 5.28 "	7.16 "	
" 6th, 5.28 "	7.16 "	
" 7th, 5.28 "	7.16 "	
" 8th, 5.27 "	7.17 "	
" 9th, 5.27 "	7.17 "	
" 10th, 5.27 "	7.17 "	
" 11th, 5.27 "	7.17 "	
" 12th, 5.27 "	7.17 "	
" 13th, 5.28 "	7.18 "	
" 14th, 5.28 "	7.18 "	
" 15th, 5.28 "	7.18 "	
" 16th, 5.28 "	7.18 "	
" 17th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
" 18th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
" 19th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
" 20th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
" 21st, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
" 22nd, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
" 23rd, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
" 24th, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
" 25th, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
" 26th, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
" 27th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
" 28th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
" 29th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
" 30th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	

THE TAIKOO BOWLING CLUB. OPENING OF NEW PAVILION AND GROUND.

The Taikoo Bowling Club held a pleasant function, on Saturday afternoon, when the new pavilion and ground were dedicated by Mrs. Ross Thomson, wife of Mr. Ross Thomson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The new pavilion was gaily decorated for the occasion and was filled with a large gathering, including Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thomson, Lt. Col. Ward, M.P., C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chapman, Capt. Russell, Lt. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. W. Patten, and representatives of the several bowling clubs in the Colony.

The band of the 23rd Middlesex Regiment discoursed pleasant music, and the visitors were served with refreshments.

Mr. W. H. Prowse, the President of the club, in calling upon Mrs. Ross Thomson to declare the pavilion open and unfurl the Union Jack over it, said:—This handsome building has been acquired through the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, whose interest in the well-being of their employees is well-known, and I can assure the donors that their gift is much appreciated as it fills a much-felt want. I will now ask Mrs. Ross Thomson to declare the pavilion open and accept this key from the members of Taikoo Club as a memento of the occasion.

After the ceremony, a game of bowls was played between the members of the Club and the visitors and ended in a tie—each sides winning three games.

Mr. Wotherspoon then invited Mrs. Ross Thomson to present the silver spoons to the players and afterwards presented her with a spoon as a memento.

After the presentation of the spoons, Mr. Prowse proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ross Thomson, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Ross Thomson, acknowledging the compliment on behalf of his wife, said the opening of the new pavilion marked an epoch in the history of the club; it would tend to bring the members of the Club together, and would help them to entertain visitors on a better scale than hitherto. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire had the interest of their employees at heart, and would do all they could to make them cheerful, happy, and comfortable.

Messrs. J. B. Chapman (Kowloon Bowling Club), J. J. Blake (Civil Service Bowling Club), and Inspector Grant (Police Bowling Club) thanked the Taikoo Club for their hospitality and expressed the hope that they would be able to meet in friendly rivalry and have many pleasant games.

The playing of the National Anthem brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results of the Bowls Competition:—

TAIKOO.	KOWLOON.
Dunlevy.	Smyth.
Russell.	Chapman.
Morrison.	Muir.
Wotherspoon.	Haston.
(s.)—18	(s.)—17
KOWLOON.	
Gerrard.	Harvey.
Middleton.	Dixon.
Diakie.	Gow.
Farrell.	Russell.
(s.)—11	(s.)—31
POLICE.	
Muirhead.	Floyd.
Connolly.	Kent.
Dinnen.	Watt.
Drummond.	Grant.
(s.)—21	(s.)—19
POLICE.	
Bateman.	Watt (J.J.)
Eldridge.	Davitt.
Wallace.	Watt (R.C.)
Machachlan.	Gerrard.
(s.)—21	(s.)—18
CIVIL SERVICE.	
Anderson.	Carr.
Templeton.	Hunter.
Weir.	Mace.
Ferguson.	Bacon.
(s.)—18	(s.)—23
CIVIL SERVICE.	
O'Brien.	Fincher.
Sloan.	Col. Ward.
Grimsshaw.	Foulds.
Hamilton.	Blake.
(s.)—10	(s.)—12

Tattersall's analysis of 19 large cotton-spinning companies in England shows, after depreciation and interest, a profit of more than 45 per cent. on the shares.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

CHINESE RECREATION "A" UNIVERSITY "A."

Played at the Chinese Recreation Club and won by the home team by 65 to 34 games. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Redmond and Brayshaw, 7-4; beat Rumjahn and Gittens, 6-5; beat Lim and Chua, 8-3.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Redmond and Brayshaw, 9-2; lost to Rumjahn and Gittens, 5-6; beat Lim and Chua, 7-4.

Wong Po Kie and Yow Man Tsun beat Redmond and Brayshaw, 8-3; lost to Rumjahn and Gittens, 5-6; beat Lim and Chua, 10-1.

TAIKOO v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The tennis matches played between the Taikoo Tennis Club and Craigengower ended in a win for the former by 52 games to 47.

The results were:—
Seth and Atchison beat Grose and Rumjahn, 7-4; beat Taylor and Thomson, 6-5; beat Basa and Kharas, 5-5.

Scott and McCubbin lost to Taylor and Thomson, 4-7; beat Grose and Rumjahn, 6-2; beat Basa and Kharas, 7-4.

Gray and Prowse lost to Taylor and Thomson, 3-8; beat Grose and Rumjahn, 7-4; lost to Basa and Kharas, 3-8.

TENNIS LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

CHINESE RECREATION "B" UNIVERSITY "B."

Played at the Chinese Recreation Club and won by the home team by 51 to 48 games. Scores:—

Geo. Lee and Leefong beat Hung and Tan, 8-3; beat Ang and Chan, 4-7; lost to Shaun and Wright, 5-6.

Lau Wai Man and Ho Wing Kin beat Hung and Tan, 9-5; lost to Ang and Chan, 5-6; lost to Shaun and Wright, 5-6.

Un Hui Fan and Mok Hing Kiu beat Hung and Tan, 8-3; beat Ang and Chan, 6-5; lost to Shaun and Wright, 4-7.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE v. C.R.C.

This match was played at Happy Valley and won by the C.R.C. by 70 games to 29. Scores:—

Goodall and Lyle lost to Choa and Chou, 2-5; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 3-8; lost to T. T. Ng and C. W. Cheong, 3-8.

Clarke and Wood lost to Choa and Chou, 1-10; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 4-6; beat T. T. Ng and C. W. Cheong, 9-2.

Edmonds and Carter lost to Choa and Chou, 1-10; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 2-9; lost to T. T. Ng and C. N. Cheong, 3-8.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Although the weather cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered "football weather" a match is to be played to-day between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Engineers to decide the destination of the United Services Shield for the season. These teams met on the 15th of last month, but the match ended in a draw of one goal each. The Sappers were rather unfortunate in not winning, as they had a large share of the game. They should, however, find no difficulty in disposing of their opponents to-day, for the R.G.A. team will be but the skeleton of that which won the Hongkong League so easily. The gunners are to be congratulated on getting a team together at all, but it will seem a strange R.G.A. team without such stalwarts as Dickenson, Gritton, Townsend and Edgeler. The kick-off is timed for 5 p.m.

KING WHO STOPPED A CRISIS.

Mr. H. J. Greenwall, a *Daily Express* correspondent, learns on good authority that it was King Alfonso himself who solved the recent Spanish crisis.

In the course of a dramatic interview with the political leaders, the King was able to heal the differences which existed between them, and to reconcile conflicting views. "If you are loyal and are sincerely devoted to the constitutional monarchy," he said, "I direct you not to leave this room until you have agreed to form a Cabinet. Spain cannot continue in this state of anarchy without a Government. If you refuse, I shall retire, not to a foreign country but from public life to a quiet life like any other citizen. However, before doing so I shall issue a manifesto to the Spanish people acquainting them with all that has happened."

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

The Frawley Company gave their fans well performed at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday night, when they produced an entertaining and amusing comedy in two acts entitled "A Successful Calamity." There was a large audience present who were more than usually demonstrative, the curtain having to be run up five or six times at the conclusion of the performance.

Saturday's play, in the opinion of those who had regularly attended the theatre since the opening night, eclipsed all the other comedies presented. It satirised the common foibles and frailties of Society and was full of genuine wit and humour, that kept the "house" in a state of merriment from start to finish.

Henry Wilton (Mr. T. Daniel Frawley) a millionaire, is liberally endowed with this world's goods, including a pretty and charming young wife (Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker); a vivacious daughter (Miss Florence Chapman), who was a host of admirers; and a son (Mr. Garry McGarry), who lives in a whirl of pleasure secure in the knowledge that what money can purchase is his. Wilton, however, is weary of excitement and resorts to a subterfuge to satisfy his craving for a quiet evening within the family circle. Entering into conversation with his butler (Mr. Reynolds Dennison), he learns that the poor are always at home because they cannot afford to go out in search of pleasure, and he decides to pretend that he has suddenly become poor. He puts the idea into execution, with the gratifying result that he finds his family rallying round him with advice and offers of help, and the ranks of his daughter's admirers diminishing. Complications, of course, ensue. A panic is created in Wall Street, by the announcement that the millionaire is ruined, shares are thrown on to the market, Wilton's partner (Mr. A. Forbes) takes advantage of the slump to buy, with the result that Wilton secures at one stroke a rest-cure, the affection and loyalty of his family, and a profit of two million dollars.

Mr. Frawley took the principal rôle, with his usual ease and ability and met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker showed that she is equally a home in any character she assumes. Miss Florence Chapman and Mr. Garry McGarry played their respective parts very successfully; in fact, as we have said before, the combination is remarkably strong all through. The Company are sure of a warm welcome whenever they return to the Colony.

THEFT OF BRASS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two brass cups, the property of the Admiralty.

It was stated that defendant, who was formerly employed as a casual coolie in the dockyard, entered the yard with several other labourers, who were returning to work after tiffin. He was arrested while removing the brass. Defendant said he picked up the brass under the impression that it was no longer required.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

"SEEKING FRESH FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW."

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of copper piping from the Taikoo Dockyard. Defendant had been previously convicted for theft from the Kowloon Docks.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour and three hours' stocks.

A SILENT PRISONER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of jewellery, valued at \$200, from his master, a Japanese, residing at Kowloon.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe invited prisoner to make a statement, saying that it might affect his sentence, but defendant remained silent. Mr. Wolfe sentenced him to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT BY A HOTEL "BOY."

A "boy" employed at the Carlton Hotel pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch and chain from a resident of the Hotel.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant took the articles from a coat, which was hanging inside complainant's wardrobe. They were found in the defendant's possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT OF BRASS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two brass cups, the property of the Admiralty.

It was stated that defendant, who was formerly employed as a casual coolie in the dockyard, entered the yard with several other labourers, who were returning to work after tiffin. He was arrested while removing the brass.

Defendant said he picked up the brass under the impression that it was no longer required.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated May 31st, state:—

Our last report was dated 4th May per str. *Dinara*. During the first part of the interval, the Chinese dealers, finding favourable opportunity, tried to take advantage of the prevailing low rates, and transactions were put through to the extent of 4,700 bales, only in best known shops of 10s yarn, which purchases were solely made for the Yunnan market. This influenced our market and the rates advanced to \$2 to \$5 per bale in this particular count.

No. 20s yarn is utterly neglected, as Japanese 20s yarn is still offering at very low rates. At the close, the tendency of the market is steady and seems likely to continue the same for some time to come.

Total sales, 4,700 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 10,000 bales.
Arrivals.—Mail str. *Dinara*, and extra str. *Assada Alara* from Bombay have brought 7,000 bales for Hongkong and 5,000 bales for Shanghai.

The Shanghai market has remained quiet and no business of interest has passed during the interval.

Japanese Yarn.—The following sales took place during the interval:—1,000 bales Nankai, No. 20s at \$235/242; 500 bales 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$236/239; 2 Horses, No. 20s at \$243; 3,000 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20s at \$225/232; Setzu, No. 10s at \$203; Setzu, No. 20s at \$245; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$245.

Raw Cotton.—No Stock. Quotation:—Bengal, at \$45 to \$48; Chinese, at \$47 to \$53 per picul.

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Yesterday the solemn feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception by a High Pontifical Mass, at which Bishop Pozzoni officiated, assisted by the Very Rev. Fr. Noval, O.P., as Coadjutor and by a Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Blessed Sacrament was placed on a throne on the main altar and exposed throughout the day for public adoration. The Church was tastefully decorated. In the evening at 8.30 there was a grand procession, the march for which was played by the band of the Philharmonia. The banners of the various congregations and the silver crosses of the confraternities were carried, while a dozen little girls, each carrying a bouquet, were attired in angels' robes. The chief feature of the impressive procession was the pallium, borne by six members of the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, in which was the monstrance with the Holy Host held by the Bishop. A sermon on the Holy Eucharist was preached by the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rector of the Bazar Church, Kowloon, the service concluding with the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Tantum ergo was sung by Mr. E. G. d'Aquino, accompanied by Mr. O. Baptista, the organist.

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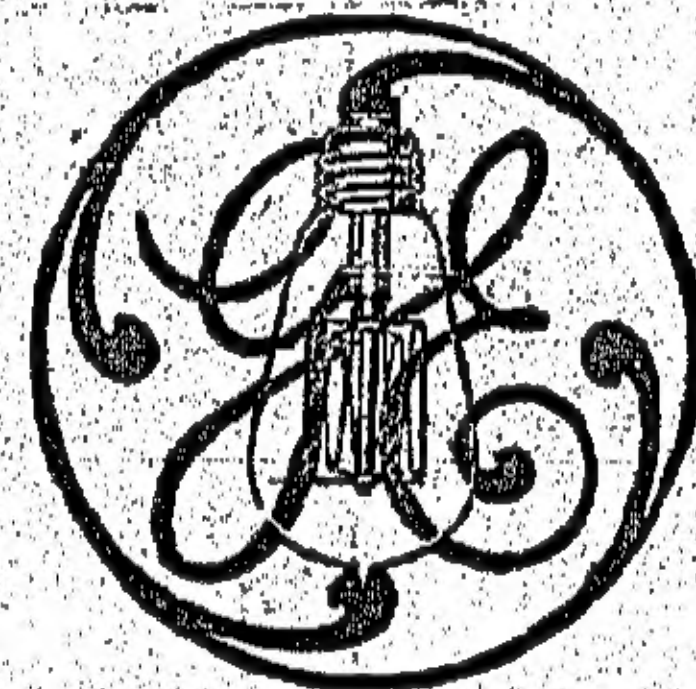
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1337

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

N^o. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on **MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M.,** at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a **CHOW BENT** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Value.
Lot 1, situated in the District of Kowloon, between the Victoria Harbour and the Kowloon Peninsula, and bounded by the Victoria Harbour, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the Victoria Harbour.	100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0"	1 1/4	1 1/4	100

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us in Hongkong and elsewhere under the name of **B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO.,** has been acquired by Messrs. **ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,** and will henceforth be carried on in their name.
Dated the 1st June, 1918.
B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co. [2083]

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. **B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co.,** in Hongkong and elsewhere has been acquired by us and will henceforth be carried on under our name.
Mr. **B. MONTEITH WEBB** has been appointed Managing Director of our Business in Hongkong and will sign for our Company.
Dated the 1st June, 1918.
ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd. [2084]

NOTICE.

M. R. A. A. NAWARIWALLA takes over charge of our firm's business here from this date, upon Mr. **E. A. SOUTHERLAND** leaving the Colony shortly.
ABDULLAH EBRAHIM & CO.,
79, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918. [2085]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

OWING to the sudden state of the ground the above Tennis match had to be postponed yesterday afternoon, and if the weather will permit the match will be played on **WEDNESDAY** next, at 4.30 P.M.

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918. [2082]

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK; \$100 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.
Apply, from 12 to 7 P.M., Room 83, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2086]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on **TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918,** if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order, **A. E. LOVE,**
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918. [2084]

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INTIMATIONS

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the 28th February, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2029]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

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TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—**SECRETARY,**
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. [1987]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**
Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE.

66 GALESEND, 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—**C. H. GALE,**
P.W.D. [1888]

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD JUNE, 1918

THE RENEWED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Since they resumed the offensive at the beginning of last week the enemy have admittedly achieved a very considerable success. They have driven a wedge twenty miles into the Allied front through difficult country, intersected by ridges and rivers, between Noyon and Craonne, thus entering a region further south than they have occupied since the beginning of trench warfare in 1914. They claim, also, to have captured 35,000 prisoners and a tremendous quantity of war material, including guns of the heaviest calibre and an aerodrome with machines. The attack was delivered with a force estimated at 25 divisions along a front, lightly held, extending from Noyon to Ambrive—a distance of about seventy miles—and evidently took the Allies completely by surprise. We are told that the Germans first subjected our lines to an intense bombardment with gas-shells, compelling the troops who were holding the Chemins-des-Dames to wear their masks, with the result that it was impossible to give and understand orders. Following closely in the wake of a lifting barrage, the infantry then advanced in dense waves on the flank of the position from the Corbeny-Juvencon region, outnumbering the defence by five to one. The difficulty due to the liberal use of gas by the enemy had been foreseen, and, as soon as it was clear that the Germans had established themselves on the crest, an order was given to abandon the whole of the ridge and fall back on the Aisne. The retirement was carried out in excellent order with small losses. The pressure being maintained, our troops were obliged to cross over the river. As always, they fought with magnificent valour; indeed, the operation is described as one of the most brilliant feats in the

war. Ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. British officers held the bridges to the last moment and perished with them when they were blown up. Aided by constant reinforcements, the enemy succeeded at night in crossing the Aisne between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, and, later, the Vesle, taking Soissons on their right flank, while seriously threatening Rheims on their left, where the British are under fire from the north, east and west. The Germans are now nearing the Marne, along which runs the Paris-Chalons Railway, the main communication between Paris and Verdun. Happily, their progress is being arrested by the arrival of the Allied reserves, who have already dealt them some heavy blows.

At the outset there was considerable doubt as to whether this stroke was merely a feint designed to cover a greater thrust in the neighbourhood of Amiens, and there is still some doubt on this point. It is recognised, however, that the enemy strategy is largely opportunistic, and, whether the theory that General LUDENDORFF wished to avoid a collision with the Allies' strategic reserves and sought a surprise be correct or not, it is evident that at the moment the enemy's whole strength is being employed in the battle raging between the Aisne and the Marne with the object of exploiting to the fullest the advantage already gained and pushing on to Paris. We may be sure, however, that Generalissimo Foch, though careful to guard the way to the coast ports, has not neglected the defence of the capital. As a glance at the map will show, the enemy occupy the inside of a semi-circle with a splendid service of railways at their command, enabling them to bring up troops rapidly from a considerable distance. In the circumstances it is probable that Generalissimo Foch decided to yield ground in the south, where there is more room for manoeuvring than in the west, so as to avoid dislocating his reserve, until he could be sure of the enemy's intentions. Nevertheless, after the assurances which have been given that a surprise was impossible, some explanation seems to be needed of the fact that the Allies were caught unawares, especially if it be true that the observation services had reported the disappearance of twenty German divisions from the northern front, that the High Command had endeavoured to discover their destination, and that prisoners taken on May 25th described enormous concentrations of troops and tanks and warned us that the attack was fixed for May 27th. It looks as though we have been out-generalled, and that we have had to rely once again upon the superiority of our troops to avert the full consequences of being unprepared.

The Gazette containing particulars of the amendment of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations.

Major I. S. Cobbe, R.G.A., who before the war was stationed with the Hazara Mountain Battery at Kowloon, has been promoted A/Lieut.-Colonel.

Bomb. J. T. Newey, R.G.A., who, a short time ago, was a gunner in the 88th Co. R.G.A. in Hongkong, has been promoted 2nd-Lieut. for service in the field.

Dr. James Herbert Sanders has been appointed a member of the Medical Board, during the absence on leave of Dr. Robert Maclean Gibson, with effect from the 27th May, 1918.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 cases (6 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 cases (3 deaths); diphtheria, 1 case (1 death); puerperal fever, 1 case (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

It is notified in the Gazette that all persons now residing within the Peak District and all persons who may hereafter desire to reside within that District, excepting always the persons referred to in section of the Ordinance, must make application in writing to the Governor-in-Council for permission so to reside. Applications should be addressed to the Clerk of Councils.

PREPARING FOR A GERMAN MONEY TRUST.

The Chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank at the annual meeting voiced a warning that a German "money trust" under government guidance would endeavour after the war to control the world's finances by use of Deutsche, Dresdner and Disconto Gesellschaft banks working together. He said recent British bank mergers were calculated to counter this move.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
GOVERNMENT OBJECT TO PROPOSED SALE OF A CRUISER.

PEKING, May 31st.
The Chinese Government has advised the Foreign Legations that the proposal by Mo Yung-hsin to sell the Chinese cruiser *Kianghai*, at present in Southern waters, will not be recognised. The price had been fixed at \$800,000 and Japanese were mentioned as probable buyers, but the transaction is unlikely.

THE FLEET AT CANTON.

It is understood that the independent fleet at Canton is willing to return to its allegiance to Peking on payment of its outstanding wages.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN YANGTZE VALLEY.

Floods in the Yangtze Valley are threatening widespread devastation.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

The formal Sino-Japanese Agreements were signed yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPAN'S POLICY OUTLINED.

LONDON, May 30th.
According to the *Daily Mail* correspondent at Tokio, Baron Goto says that neither Japan nor the Allies made any proposal as regards intervention in Siberia, but Japan will sympathetically consider the proposal if and when made. A homogeneous Army is essential to the expedition. It would be therefore, if Japan were allowed to conduct it alone, but Japan never seriously objected to Allied participation. The question of compensation would depend on varying circumstances, but Japan at present is not thinking of compensation, but merely the furthering of the Allied cause. Japan is equally opposed to Bolshevism and German domination. She desires a peaceful and well-ordered China.

Baron Goto declared that Great Britain was the factor responsible for the more cordial relations between Japan and America. Baron Goto denied that he was pro-German or anti-English; he was above all Japanese. He thought the war would still last a long time, but he was confident of an Allied victory.

SIR C. S. ADDIS ELECTED TO BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 1st.
Sir C. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been elected a Director of the Bank of England for the remainder of the year, in place of Mr. A. G. Sandeman, retired.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WAO SAN PO."] CANTON, June 2nd.

THE FLOODS.

It is reported that the flood is increasing daily. The trains of the Canton-Samsui Railway can only reach Samsui, as the stations beyond are flooded.

SWAMP REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming, in view of the Canton forces' recent victories, has sent officers to recruit 30 regiments of new soldiers. It is said that the military measures in Swatow have greatly increased since Dr. Sun Yat-sen's arrival.

KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

We are informed that the Kwangsi leaders in Kwangtung will be driven out of the Province. General Luk has ordered the Tuchun in Canton to be prepared.

TRANSPORTS SUNK.

The Tuchun has received reports that two transports full of ammunition, which were captured in Hunan, were capsized and sunk, on the way to Canton.

REVOLUTION IN HUNG SHAN.

Un Tai, after declaring independence in the Hung Shan district, has issued a manifesto denouncing General Luk and the Tuchun. Mok Wing-sun. Un has appointed one of his supporters as magistrate of the district. It is said that General Lung has sent supplies to Un from Chin Shan (near Macao), which Lung's supporters are occupying. It is also reported that certain leaders declared independence in the Shun Tak district the other day.

NORTHERN TROOPS.

It is reported that large armies have been sent from Kiangsu and Anhui Provinces to Kiangsi. These armies have arrived at Kiukiang (Kiangsi), and are proceeding to meet the Canton forces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The most interesting part of the statement made by the Attorney-General on the Conscription Bill was that the "Government were prepared to deal sympathetically with the question of allowances for the dependants of those men who might be sent to the Front." This is the crux of the whole matter. What does the Government's sympathy amount to? We must bear in mind that it is not the intention to send every physically fit man to the Front. Some will be retained in the "essential interests of the Colony," and the phrase, as the Attorney-General was careful to explain, covers "the essential trade interests," which, being interpreted, means the large private business enterprises—something, be it noted, quite distinct from the interests which are directly concerned with the maintenance of supplies, and therefore essential to our fighting strength, that have been brought under State control.

Under the Conscription Bill, it is to be presumed, many small business men with wives and families to support will have to leave the Colony, their homes will be broken up and their prospects blighted. "Oh, well," it may be said, "they will only be doing their duty; they will not suffer more than thousands of better men have suffered before them." Perfectly true, but what have their "sympathisers" to say. The circumstances of life in a Far Eastern Colony are far different from those at Home. Would it be too much to ask that the wives should receive, say, \$200 a month, with an extra \$50 for each child, to be fixed at the present rate of exchange and paid in sterling if the women and children desire to leave for some country which, although not to be compared to England, might still be regarded as preferable to this small island. "What nonsense!" I can hear some of the plutocrats engaged in "the essential trade interests" exclaim—I trust the unofficial members of the Legislative Council will not be among the number—"Where is the money coming from?" Well, gentlemen, this is not a charitable appeal, but a fair statement of the case as I see it. Continue to sell your American and Japanese goods for the benefit of the Empire, and thank God that you are able to trade upon so large a scale that the Powers that Be regard you as essential. You are saved a great deal of discomfort.

And what of the Government? Is a scheme impossible because it may be without precedent? Is it always necessary to seek information from "other directions" before you can decide? Has not the great war yet succeeded in jerking you out of that rut in which you are popularly supposed to pass your placid and uneventful lives. The Treasury is bursting with money. Even were it depleted what difference would the cost of the allowances suggested make in next year's budget? You know perfectly well that the matter could be so arranged that no real sacrifice would be entailed upon anyone. Why, if the worst came to the worst, you might even stay for a few months the development of any new motor-roads. That, of course, might be a little hardship, but remember how often you have preached the necessity of everyone "doing his bit." If you are unwilling—no other word can be used—to adopt a plan approximating to the one outlined, say so, but do not prate any more of sympathy. It is time to stop the flag-wagging and to get down to hard facts. In such a case as this "sympathy," to save it from the charge of hypocrisy, must be translated into deeds.—Yours faithfully,

A PRACTICAL MAN.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1918.

TIMBER YARD FIRE.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

An extensive fire broke out early on Saturday morning in the Kwong Hing Cheong timber yard, situated at the corner of Shantung and Reclamation Streets, Yau-mati. The fire, fanned by a slight breeze, spread rapidly, and the adjoining dwellings were threatened. The fire float and several firemen left Hongkong, but before they arrived on the scene valuable assistance had been rendered by the Police Reservists and also by Mr. Stutz.

The origin of the fire is not known. The yard is insured up to \$3,000 in various companies.

THE WAR.

ENEMY MOVING TOWARDS THE MARNE.

ADVANCE APPRECIABLY SLACKENED.

SEVERAL ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED.

GERMANS CLAIM 35,000 PRISONERS.

FRENCH TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

AIR-RAIDS ON PARIS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

1,158 PRISONERS TAKEN IN MAY.

LONDON, May 30th.
10.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—In the course of local fighting at Aveluywood, reported this morning, we advanced our line and took 30 prisoners. We took 1,158 prisoners in May, including 29 officers.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 2nd.
1.30 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Our aeroplanes did successful work on May 31st. Long distance bombers, in the morning, despite strong opposition from the enemy aircraft, dropped over a ton of bombs on the station and workshops at Karlsruhe. One British machine did not return.

Another group of British aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on a railway triangle at Metzablon.

We dropped a further 31 tons of bombs during the course of the day on different targets behind the enemy's lines.

We brought down 26 German machines, while six were driven down uncontrollable.

Our anti-aircraft machines shot down another machine.

One British machine is missing.

We dropped 16 tons of bombs during the night, including 6 tons, on Bruges Docks and Zeebrugge and Bruges canal.

In addition we dropped 4 tons on railway junctions and stations in Metzablon, Karthaus and Thionville. All our machines returned. One German night-bomber was brought down in flames on our lines.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, May 1st.
10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

CHIEFLY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 1st.
2.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

There was local fighting to our advantage at Aveluy Wood and northward of Albert, in which we captured a few prisoners.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux and Hebuterne sectors, and at night-time southward and westward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Givenchy.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 1st.
12.40 a.m.

Our aeroplanes and balloons on May 30th were very active, the fine weather enabling much work to be done. Bombing was carried out vigorously all day on different targets, including railways, dumps, roads, and billets at Merville, Armentieres, Bapaume, Albert, and Valenciennes.

We brought down 28 German machines and two balloons and drove down six machines uncontrollable. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped 17 tons of bombs at night-time and again attacked Bruges docks, causing large fires.

Our long distance night squadrons dropped 4½ tons of bombs on railway stations and sidings at Metzablon, Thionville, Courcelle, Karthaus and Esch. All returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 31st.

A wireless German official report states:—Our attack is favourably progressing from Noyon to westward of Rheims.

FRENCH FRONT.

ADVENTUROUS AIRMEN.

LONDON, May 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, reports:—Two British airmen who were forced to land on German territory have achieved an incredible adventure. They walked twenty miles along the course and swam across a tributary of the river Moselle, and reached the enemy's front line. They crawled through the barbed-wire on No Man's Land, where they said there was luxuriant vegetation. In creeping to a shed for shelter they drew several shots from a German sentry, who, luckily, was almost as scared as the fugitives. The airmen all day remained beneath a thick hedge, one watching while the other was sleeping, and at nightfall they made their way to the French trenches.

ALL ENEMY ATTACKS BROKEN.

PARIS, June 1st.

A communiqué states:—On our left, in the region of lower Ailette, the Germans continued their pressure.

We broke all enemy attacks in the region of Bierincourt and west of that place.

An enemy attack, which succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sampigny, was thrown back to the right bank.

The enemy's effort was chiefly made in the sector of Soissons and further south in the direction of the Neuilly front.

Westward of Soissons we vigorously counter-attacked and stopped all attempts of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses and was unable to progress.

On this side, however, he succeeded in gaining ground west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and towards that town, passing beyond Oulchy-le-Ville and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

In the centre weak German elements reached the north bank of the Marne between Charterre and Jaulgonne. The situation is unchanged on our right, also north-west and north of Rheims.

FRENCH TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

PARIS, June 1st.

A communiqué states:—The enemy's drive was continued yesterday, towards the close of the day and during the night with redoubled violence on the front Soissons to the Chateau Thierry.

In the region of Soissons and on the Chaudin-Vierzy line, our troops, continuing their counter-attacks with tireless energy, have driven back the enemy, manœuvring against this front and have gained ground everywhere and taken hundreds of prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED.

South of Soissons the enemy has been driven back on Crise.

Further south, after obstinate fighting, Chaudin and Vierzy were captured and lost several times, but remain in our hands.

The battle was no less violent in the region of Chouy and on the Neuilly front. Our troops smashed the enemy's attacks and maintained their line immediately to the east of these localities.

On the northern bank of the Marne the enemy pushed his advanced elements from the northern and eastern edges of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil.

On our right there have been very lively engagements on the road from Dormars to Rheims.

The situation north-west and north of Rheims is unchanged.

FRENCH MAINTAIN POSITIONS.

PARIS, May 31st.

A communiqué states:—The enemy continued his effort on his right as far as the Oise by means of violent attacks in the region of Ailette. We fell back fighting to positions north of the Bierincourt-Epagny line.

In the region of Soissons and farther south the enemy attacks were smashed against the heroic resistance of our troops, who maintained the positions at the western entrance to the town and along the Chateau Thierry road.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUR LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, June 1st.

A Palestine official message states:—We advanced our line to a maximum depth of 1½ miles on a front of 5½ miles in the coastal area southward and south-eastward of Tabor, capturing two posts and repulsing several counter-attacks with considerable enemy loss.

The Arabs renewed their attacks in the Hedjaz railway, northward of Maan, taking 125 prisoners and effecting important remissions.

MOUNTED TROOPS WITHDRAW WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, June 1st.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our mounted troops, which drove the Turks over Lesser Zab, withdrew without interference.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAIDS ON FRENCH CAPITAL.

LONDON, May 1st.

At 11 o'clock last evening and at midnight there were alarms of raids on Paris. The first group did not reach Paris, but the second group dropped bombs on the Capital.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

LONDON, May 31st.

It was expected in some quarters that Germany would observe towards Paris on Corpus Christi Day the same consideration which had been solicited on behalf of Cologne, but it turned out otherwise. Not only did the bombardment of Paris continue yesterday as usual, but the Germans succeeded in hitting a church.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, June 1st.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Greek troops, supported by French artillery, attacked the very strong enemy positions of Skradilegen on a 12 kilometre front and two in depth and captured their objectives.

An enemy counter-attack failed. Over 1,500 Bulgarian and German prisoners are so far counted, and a large quantity of material was captured.

OVER 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, June 1st.

An official message states:—A Bulgarian counter-attack against our new positions in Skradilegen failed. The prisoners now number 1712.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, May 31st.

An Italian official report states:—We repulsed an attack against the bridge-head at Caposile.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REDUCED CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

DEPRESSION IN DUTCH INDIA'S PLANTATION CIRCLES.

LONDON, May 30th.

The *Times* Amsterdam Correspondent states that Dutch-Indian plantation circles in Amsterdam have recently been greatly depressed owing to the reduced consumption of sugar in the Allied countries, and the restricted shipping facilities. It is reported that 6,500,000 piculs of the last crop are still unsold owing to inability to ship it. Sugar prices now range from 1s. 10d. to 11s. 8d., which is said to be below cost price.

Herr S. W. Zeverny, of Messrs. Tiedeman and Van Kercken, and Dr. J. W. Ramaar, representative of the general syndicate of sugar manufacturers of the Dutch Indies, are proceeding to London to endeavour to remove the difficulties.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, May 30th.

In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Education Bill, the section abolishing "half-timers" in elementary schools was accepted without a division.

Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education, explained that it was not proposed that the change should come into operation during war-time.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

STORIES OF SHAMEFUL BARBARISM.

LONDON, June 1st.

An official report on the treatment of prisoners of war, published to-day, confirms the unofficial stories of shameful barbarism. One man, captured on March 23rd, 1918, was compelled to work immediately, serving a German field-gun with ammunition and digging out a position for it under British fire.

A working party, including Warrant officers, N.C.O.s and Medical men were made to work on the roads, and on light railways under shellfire and were knocked about with riflebutts and sticks. One man was thrashed until he lay on the ground groaning. One working party had a corporal killed and three men wounded by shellfire. Many, who were behind the lines died through weakness. When fresh batches were captured they were kept working behind the lines instead of being sent to registered camps.

MEXICO'S MINING ROYALTY.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

The Mexican Government has notified American companies operating in Mexico that it intends to double the amount of bullion they are required to re-export against ore exported.

Under the present arrangement, which the United States approved of, 25 per cent. of the value of the gold and silver in the ores shipped must be returned to Mexico.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 1st.

The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on Page 6.)

BEDFORD SCHOOL WAR RECORD.

At a meeting of the Old Bedfordians Committee, at which the chair was taken by Lieut.-Commander N. C. Craig, R.C., M.P., R.N.V.R., the following statement of the service of Old Bedfordians in the war was read:—Serving, 2,600; killed, 339; wounded, 226; mentioned in despatches, 503; C.B., 7; C.M.G., 12; C.L.E., 4; Bar D.S.O., 3; D.S.O., 83; V.C., 3; second bar M.C., 1; bar M.C., 14; M.C., 144; D.S.C., 4; D.C.M., 2; M.M., 5; French honours, 16; foreign orders, 13; and Albert Medals First Class, 2. The committee resolved unanimously that a memorial hall, with library and museum, should be built to commemorate those who have died in the war.

JEW AND SULTAN.

THE JUST CLAIM.

[BY THE MOROCCO CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES"]

Over the head of the young Sultan waved the crimson and gold parasol of State. By his side walked black slaves waving long scarves, that no flies or dust might desecrate his holy person. Before him went spearbearers and led horses trapped in coloured silks and gold, and banners of every colour, and behind came the great rabble of an army which followed the Sultan on his marches.

The people of Meknes had turned out in their thousands to welcome him, and the shrill cries of the women mingled with the blatant notes of the Sultan's parti-coloured band, mounted on horseback. Suddenly the guns on the city walls boomed out their salute. The bandmen's horses took fright, and galloped right and left into the olive groves, the seared riders, untrained to horsemanship, clinging with one hand to their saddles while with the other they endeavoured to hold their trumpets to their lips. A minute or two and they had disappeared, though an occasional long-drawn and inharmonious note from the depths of the olive woods bespoke their still retreating presences.

The Sultan did not enter the town that day, and when his Majesty had sought the seclusion of his Imperial tent, the writer, who was his guest, strolled into the walled city to pay a visit to old friends, Mordehai ben Suim and his wife Rachel.

Now Mordehai ben Suim was the principal Jew merchant of Meknes, and a man of wealth and importance. He dealt in many things, and flourished in all, and his wife arrayed herself in much fine raiment, and wore many strings of seed-pearls upon her neck and many rings upon her fingers, and grew exceedingly fat.

A WELCOME.

When the writer arrived at Mordehai's house in the "Mellah"—or Ghetto—of Meknes he was embraced by the whole family, and the neighbours were called in and fiery drinks were served in minute glasses, and lumps of sticky quince jam were offered him on the end of a fork and the juice dropped on to his coat, and Rachel filled his pockets with creamy cakes, and the servant upset the coffee over his knees and into his shoes, and the whole neighbourhood crowded round him and asked him a thousand questions at once. And they brought musicians, who beat drums and tambourines and howled songs of welcome at the top of their voices, and called him "blessed"—until the courtyard of the house of Mordehai was a veritable pandemonium. Never was such a welcome given, for did not the writer at that moment stand high in the favour of the Sultan—and Mordehai had a claim against the Moorish Government?

At last a move was made to an upper chamber, gorgeous in painted woodwork and piled with great divans of mattresses, where only Mordehai and his wife remained. It was here that the merchant told the writer of his claim.

In that upper chamber Mordehai described the looting of the Jews' quarter of the town a few months before during an incursion of the Berber tribes, and both he and his wife wept copious tears during the narration of their losses. A rapid calculation on the part of the writer soon convinced him that these good people had lost in the pillage of their store more than the whole year's trade of Meknes, which was, to say the least, improbable; but in Morocco narrowness of detail, and the Oriental mind is prone to exaggeration. Would not the writer obtain justice for them from the Commander of the Faithful?

Now the one subject to which the Moorish Court paid remarkably little attention was justice. The writer knew that it would be difficult indeed to arouse any interest in Mordehai's petition, but he could not refuse to do his utmost. So he bade Rachel put on all her most gorgeous apparel and jewels, on the morrow and station herself—if she could climb up—on the pedestal of one of the great marble columns of that most magnificent of Moorish gateways, the Bab Mansur el-Ali in the Kasba at Meknes, through which the Sultan would ride on his State entry into the town. She was to cry with a loud voice as he passed:—

"Will my Lord the Sultan, on whose life be blessings, allow his handmaid to die of hunger? Justice, O my Lord, Justice!" Anything more, fantastic than good fair Rachel doing of hunger could not be imagined, but that was no matter.

THE DREAM.

In the evening the writer was received in audience of the Sultan, and, having discussed the events of the day, he informed his Majesty that he had had a strange dream. Now the Sultan was a firm believer in dreams, and listened with the greatest attention to the narration of how in his sleep the writer had seen the Sultan pass through the great gate way of Mansur. And as he emerged he saw a Jewish woman in gorgeous clothes, and decked in jewels, standing on the pedestal of one of the columns, who cried aloud, "Will my Lord the Sultan, on whose life be blessings, allow his handmaid to die of hunger? Justice, O my Lord, Justice!"

On the following morning as the Sultan passed under the great gate of Mansur a very fat, Jewish, gaudy, as a Macaw parrot, excited and peeping, was to be seen above the heads of the Sultan's hand, which was stationed at that spot. She was perched on the pedestal of one of the marble columns, to the smooth surface of which she clung with one arm, while she wildly gesticulated with the other, crying in loud voice, "Will my Lord the Sultan, on whose life be blessings, allow his handmaid to die of hunger?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the month of May the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—199 vests, 45 night shirts, 105 shirts, 33 dressing-gowns, 147 pairs pyjamas, 197 bed-jackets, 23 reversible bed-jackets, 39 pairs slippers, 50 pairs rattan slippers (kindly given by Captain Hodgins), 10 pairs invalid boots, 10 surgical coats, 10 surgical shirts, 78 milk covers, 78 shrouds, 16 mosquito nets, 11 eye bandages, 7 head bandages, 25 dozen handkerchiefs, 13 small pillows, 22 scrubbers, 78 mops, 1 fly-catcher, canvas and wool, playing cards, and (by kind contribution) 38 vests and 13 bed-jackets. These were packed in 5 cases and sent to the Red Cross distributing centre at Bombay.

The wool department packed one case containing 380 pairs socks (70 of which were contributed by Mrs. Green, of the "Little Bits Society"), 9 caps, 30 bed-socks, 21 operation stockings, and 19 white caps. These were sent to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay for distribution to Hospitals in India and Mesopotamia. Besides the above, they gave locally 13 mufflers, 22 pairs socks, 1 pair operation stockings, 14 helmets, 10 knee-caps, and 1 pair gloves.

The Mother's Union's contribution to May's packing consisted of 16 vests, 7 shirts, 7 pyjamas, 7 bed-jackets, 22 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs socks, 4 pairs gloves, 4 night shirts, and 4 knee caps.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GUARDS.

SHARPSHOOTERS ON THE ROOFS.

Federal, State and City officials were congratulating themselves on April 7th that President Wilson's visit to the Baltic, more on the occasion of the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war had been without untoward incident. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to safeguard the President while in the city. So stringent and drastic were the regulations that he virtually was surrounded with a human cordon from the time he came here until he departed. United States Marshal Stockham sent an order to the enemy aliens that they were to remain indoors during the hours of the parade and under no circumstances were to be found in the vicinity of the building where the President spoke for the third Liberty Loan.

The reviewing stand on Mount Royal avenue is surrounded by apartment houses, the Calvert and Mount Royal, being the largest. On the night before the President arrived Colonel Riggs, of the 2nd Maryland Infantry, sent soldiers with loaded rifles to pace the roofs of these buildings, with orders to shoot down anybody who tried to get close to the President. The sight of these sentries eight and ten stories in the air, marching up and down with rifles unslung, sent an apprehensive shiver up many a backbone. Meanwhile Captain Santry was in charge of several hundred men, who kept vigil about the grand stand. Marshal Stockham had 14 deputies especially on the lookout for alien enemies, but only two ventured within the forbidden zone. One of these was 60 years old, and after looking at his identification card the marshal sent him home, with strict orders not to leave it.

Marshal Stockham also broke up an alleged enemy-alias plot to harass the visitors to this city gathered here for the celebration. Germans employed as waiters in two of the largest hotels struck and asked for shorter hours, more money and better working conditions. The marshal wasted some time in breaking this strike. He got a list of the aliens and sent his deputies out to arrest them. They found four at their homes and one of these men admitted there was to be a meeting of the others at a place on Lexington Street. Stockham got in touch with Marshal Carter and the Federal and city police raided the place and captured two others, said to be leaders in the strike.

Justice—but she got no further, for her hot hand slipped on the smooth marble and she dived head foremost into the gaudy hand, disappearing among the affrighted musicians, and the brass instruments to the blatant notes of the Moorish National Anthem.

SETTLING THE CLAIM. But the Sultan had seen and heard. He turned his head and caught the writer's eye for he was close behind in the procession. And then the cortege passed on. An hour later the writer was summoned to the Sultan's presence. "Your dream was miraculous," said his Majesty. "You must find out what it means, and at once. Go, I am impatient to know the result." In a few hours the Sultan had a complete report of the matter. Convinced that Providence had intervened in a miraculous manner in the interests of justice, he charged one of his venerable uncles to settle the claim by a draft on the Minister of War, who at that period, having amassed a great fortune, was being systematically squeezed.

So the Sultan's uncle settled the claim, and told the writer how happy he had been to have been chosen as the instrument of justice, but he did not say that he had kept half the money for himself. It was Mordehai who told the writer that, adding that, as he was sure such would be the case, he had taken the precaution of claiming just three times the value of the goods that he had lost. So all the important people were satisfied—the Sultan for having on this rare occasion done justice, his venerable uncle for having unexpectedly and undeservedly obtained a considerable sum of money, and Mordehai and Rachel for having gained more than they had lost. The only person who might have complained was the Minister of War, out of whose pocket the money had come, but he was in disgrace, so he did not count.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French, on the night of May 28th, carried out a successful local operation to the east of Diebusch, improving their position.

There is reciprocal artillery activity on the remainder of the front.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN POST RUSHED.

LONDON, May 31st.

1.30 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We rushed a German post south-eastward of Arras and took a few prisoners. A few were also taken in patrol encounters north-eastward of Ypres.

The enemy raided a post north-eastward of Roubaix and a few British are missing. Hostile artillery was active in the Villers, Bretonneux and Albert sectors and between Festubert and Clarence river.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF RHEIMS.

LONDON, May 31st.

7.25 p.m.

In accordance with the precedent of previous offensives the German advance yesterday slackened considerably in both the centre and on the wings. An encouraging feature, compared with March, is that the slackening occurred after four days, but anxiety is undiminished.

The abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The Germans are nearing the Marne where there is the main communication with Paris and the Verdun line.

The battle represents a wedge driven in the Allied front, with its point twenty miles from the line held a week ago.

RACE AGAINST TIME FOR RESERVES.

The main factor in arresting the enemy's rush has been the arrival of the Allied reserves, but it is recognised that the Allies have a most difficult task in preventing a further development of the enemy's success. The battle, indeed, has developed into a race against time for reserves.

ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT FEATS IN WARFARE.

Only now are details arriving showing the fearful strain, and the splendid heroism and comradeship in arms of the Anglo-French defenders, which saved the situation, inspiring confidence in the ultimate issue.

Correspondents emphasise that the retreat over the Aisne was one of the most brilliant feats in warfare, both as regards the calmness and the courage of the troops. Ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. British officers were seen holding bridges to the last moment and then they were killed when they blew them up.

The outstanding episode was the defence of Craonne by one British and one French Colonial Division against double the number of Germans whose initial gas attack was followed by an attack by tanks in mass.

Both remained constantly in touch during the retreat. The British even counter-attacked in the hope of recapturing Craonne and failed chiefly owing to the tanks' flanking fire.

There is no prospect of a lull in the fighting. Indeed, with both sides bringing up reserves, fighting is reported to be increasing in intensity.

The Allied armies are beginning to assert their superiority, and as first class Allied troops are now engaged there is an appreciable prospect of restoring the situation.

The possibility of a big attack developing shortly on the British Front is quite on the cards, in view of reports of German activity at many points.

THILLOIS RETAKEN.

LONDON, May 31st.

The French communiqué, of which the first portion was published among the earlier cables, continues:—In the centre the enemy succeeded in slightly advancing to the region north of the Marne. Farther East and also North-west all the enemy's efforts were fruitless. An energetic counter-attack enabled us to retake Thillois.

GOOD AVIATION WORK.

During the 27th, 28th and 29th of May, 19 German aeroplanes and two captive balloons were destroyed, and 25 were compelled to land badly damaged. During the night of the 27th-28th bombing planes dropped 23 tons of explosives on bridges and crossings of the Ailette and the Aisne and on campments at Guignacourt and Juvenocourt. During the following night and day they dropped 37 tons of bombs on convoys, troops and stations at Lonois, Fismes, etc. Several explosions were observed at stations at Fismes, Lonois and Coney les Eppes. A munitions depot was also blown up at Fismes.

Between the 27th and 28th of May six German aeroplanes were brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

AMERICANS REFUSE ATTACK.

LONDON, May 31st.

An American communiqué says:—Enemy attacks on our new positions at Cantigny were again completely repulsed by artillery and infantry. Active artillery continues there and Lorraine where gas-shell were used.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 31st.

A German communiqué states that the forts to the north-west of Rheims have fallen and that the prisoners now number 35,000. It claims the capture of a tremendous amount of war material, including guns of the heaviest calibre, and an aerodrome with machines.

FRENCH IMPROVE POSITION.

LONDON, May 30th.

9.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French, on the night of May 28th, carried out a successful local operation to the east of Diebusch, improving their position.

There is reciprocal artillery activity on the remainder of the front.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 30th.

Reporting on aviation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Low clouds and poor visibility prevented much flying on May 29th until late in the day, when the weather cleared.

We brought down five German machines and drove down one out of control. No British machine was lost.

We dropped five tons of bombs during the day on dumps and billets in the neighbourhood of Armentières and Bapaume.

We heavily bombed the railway triangle at Metzabons on the night of May 28th. One British machine has not returned.

We dropped sixteen tons of bombs on the night of May 29th on railway stations at Valenciennes and Busigny, and also on Bruges Docks. All our machines returned.

GERMAN ADVANCE STILL UNCHECKED.

LONDON, May 30th.

7.50 a.m.

This morning's hope that the Allied resistance on the wings would narrow the front of the German advance to make the restoration of the position possible has not been realised, and it is recognised that the enemy success is gaining fresh space for movement at both ends of the line, and this makes the problem more difficult.

The enemy is apparently making towards Paris, and if the advance is to be effectively checked, reserves must be brought up with all speed, and in large numbers. Generalissimo Foch does not dare to risk depleting his main strategic reserve, for the Germans have engaged a comparatively small portion of their available forces.

Some experts estimate that the assailants are not more than twenty-five divisions, hence it is not in any way certain that the present blow is the only or the last. The present blow is the only or the last. The present blow is the only or the last.

Newspapers view the position with anxiety but not alarm, and dwell on the admirable coolness and resolution of the French, who are sustained by memories of staying the onset of the German hordes, when the latter were as arrogantly confident of a decisive victory as now.

ADVANCE HAS APPRECIABLY SLACKENED.

LONDON, May 30th.

8.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 29th, says:—The most encouraging feature of the situation to-night is that during the past twenty-four hours the enemy's rate of advance has been appreciably slackened.

It is encountering greater difficulties. The enemy, after taking Soissons, pushed out a wing between Soissons and Arcy St. Restitut to the angle formed by two miles on his left. The British were forced back in the angle formed by the Vesle and the Aisne and Oise canal.

The enemy now frontally the Germans on three sides and in the direction of Fere. continue to push in the direction of Fere. continue to push in the direction of Fere.

The French on the heights south of the river French on the heights south of the river French on the heights south of the river.

Our reserves are beginning to arrive on the battlefield. The Germans at present have a superiority of about five to one, and it is calculated that they have engaged about forty divisions and have another forty in reserve. It is quite possible that they may strike another sudden blow in the direction of Amiens or Dunkirk.

The problem for us is to so distribute our reserves as to be able to hold the enemy on both flanks. Momentarily the enemy's whole strength is in the battle between the Aisne and the Marne. Soissons was taken after fierce street fighting. The Germans, after reaching the centre of the town, were ejected by a French counter-attack, but they renewed the attack and finally pushed back the French to the western edge, which was in flames.

The Germans have succeeded in the first three days of the battle in cutting a tetrahedron in our front, the four corners of which are, approximately, marked by Crecy-au-Mont and Juvenocourt, north of the Aisne, and by Arcy St. Restitut and Rheims, south of the Aisne.

During May 27th, the enemy advanced about six miles to the bank of the Aisne, and on May 28th carried the front forward to the line through Bruys, Villers and Frangoux, another advance of six miles, with a maximum depth of nine or ten miles at Bruys. To-day the Germans have gained from two to three miles, although at certain points, notably at Brouillet, they have progressed farther.

APPROACHING THE MARNE.

LONDON, May 31st.

12.10 a.m.

A wireless German official message says:—Southward of Fereent Ardenois we are fighting our way towards the Marne.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT AT PARIS.

PARIS, May 31st.

The long-range bombardment was resumed this evening.

BATTLE RAGING WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE.

PARIS, May 31st.

A communiqué states:—The battle has continued with undiminished violence on the whole front. Our troops hanging on to the western outlets of Soissons prevented all enemy progress from there.

Southward we solidly hold the left bank of the Crise.

In the Centre the intense struggle has not slackened. The enemy has captured Fereent Ardenois, and Veilly and is multiplying his efforts towards Villest Ardenois.

On the Right as well as North-west of Rheims we are holding on to our positions.

Our aviators participated in the battle with endurance and daring beyond all praise. The enemy fought against an enemy air force which is very aggressive and most numerous. Flying low they machine-gunned enemy troops and carried out reconnaissance far into the enemy lines. They played an important part in maintaining communications.

TO THE MARNE!

LONDON, May 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The enemy is held on the flanks at Soissons and Rheims and is throwing his whole strength, this morning, into a thrust southwards, his obvious goal being the Marne. During the night and early morning he pressed forward about five miles towards the river, advancing his front to the line La Fere-Vezilly. Probably the Germans hope to establish themselves on the Marne with a view to turning the direction of the main effort westwards, trusting to the river to protect their right as they used the Oise in April.

The hottest fighting is proceeding on the whole Southern Front of advance.

This morning, for the first time, reserves were engaged to support the Divisions which have borne the weight of the onslaught since Monday.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, May 30th.

The newspapers admit that the German attack is indisputably well conducted. The enemy has advanced sixteen miles in two days. His immediate objective is apparently Rheims.

M. Marcel Sembat writes in *L'Homme*:—"We have received a heavy blow, but less grave than on the Somme, where a breach was made on March 24th. But to-day there is no open door."

M. Henri Bidou, writing in *Journal des Debats*, says that Germany is seeking a decision and must emerge victorious or be destroyed.

Liberte says:—"How the Germans are able to surprise us and suddenly appear four times over numerous must be investigated. Prisons of May 25th described enormous concentrations of troops and tanks and warned us that the attack was fixed for May 27th. It is impossible for us now to parry the blow by a defensive."

A Correspondent of *Liberte* says that the passage of the Aisne by the enemy when the British on the right and the French on the left were still engaged on the opposite bank might have entailed the gravest consequences. The High Command, calmly viewing the situation, calmly viewing the situation, calmly viewing the situation.

The evening papers generally are calmly confident, but there is a certain amount of discussion on the German surprise, although the observation services had previously reported divisions from the northern front and the High Command had unhesitatingly discovered their point of concentration.

M. Sembat, however, like other writers, is confident that the German advance will be stopped. *L'Homme Libre*, which formerly was M. Clemenceau's organ, points out the impossibility of defending with equally strong forces both the sea and Paris which were the two possible enemy objectives and says that the High Command had no choice. It had to prevent at all costs a further advance to the sea and hold less strongly the part facing south where there is more room for manœuvring.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

NO VICTIMS.

LONDON, May 31st.

A French official message dated to-day states that hostile aeroplanes crossed the lines last evening going towards Paris. The observation posts signalled them and defence batteries shelled them.

The warning was given at 10.30 and the "All clear" signal at midnight.

Bombs were dropped in the Paris region but there were no victims.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLES IN TONALE.

LONDON, May 30th.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—Battles in the Tonal region continue.

The enemy's artillery activity in the Adamello region has increased.

We repulsed several enemy attacks south of the Prosema glacier.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PEASANT RISING.

Moscow, May 31st.

At Odessa the disarmament of Ukrainian troops carried out by Germans resulted in fuelling anger after which Hajdamaks and partisans of the Radu with officers were arrested.

Peasant troubles are spreading throughout Podolia. Strong detachments of revolutionaries, consisting of demobilised soldiers and peasants armed with machine-guns and artillery revolted at Tschigirine against the Government at Kiof in order to seize the power of the Government. Troops were summoned to suppress the rising.

THE ESCAPED RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, May 30th.

A message from Kiof states that the crews of the two new Russian Dreadnoughts and of two torpedo-boats, which escaped from Sebastopol prior to the German occupation and are now lying at Novorossysk, have resolved to blow up their ships if the Germans reach Novorossysk.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

HAGUE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS QUESTION.

LONDON, May 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynton-Hicks asked:—Are the Government satisfied that British prisoners are no longer forced to work immediately behind the German lines? If not, what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to prevent the continuance of cruelty to our men?

Mr. Macpherson replied:—The treatment of prisoners of war will be generally discussed at a Conference which it is hoped, will shortly assemble at The Hague. The discussion will include the employment of prisoners behind the lines.

Mr. George Fisher suggested the appointment of a high official with the sole duty of carrying out as soon as possible the direct exchange of all prisoners of war with Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Mr. Hope replied that the possibility of extending the existing arrangements with Turkey and Bulgaria would be considered.

LEAFLETS FROM AEROPLANES.

LONDON, May 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird stated that the practice of British aeroplanes dropping leaflets had ceased.

IRON IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AMSTERDAM, May 30th.

Iron-ore beds estimated to contain upwards of a thousand million tons have been discovered on the Island of Celebes, Dutch East Indies. It is stated that their exploitation will be easy.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE POPE.

LONDON, May 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Boar Law informed Mr. Craig that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope was made on the advice of the British Government and was strictly in accordance with precedents.

SOLEMN APPEAL TO GERMANY.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England has prepared a solemn appeal to the same Order in Germany to exert its influence with the Kaiser and his Government to end the sinking of hospital ships, the ill-treatment of prisoners and wounded and other breaches of the Geneva Convention.

The appeal says, in these respects, that "the Kaiser's Government has not always acted in accordance with the ideas and laws of our Christian Brotherhood."

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO WORKS BURNED DOWN.

Zurich, May 31st.

The Whitehead torpedo works at St. Poelten have been burned down. Vienna newspapers affirm that the fire was due to sabotage by Italian workmen.

AUSTRIA AND FINLAND SIGN PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, May 30th.

A message from Vienna states that Austria and Finland have signed a Treaty of peace.

ECONOMIC TREATY BETWEEN ALLIES AND SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, May 31st.

Sweden has concluded an economic treaty with the Allies.

THE IRISH PLOT.

LONDON, May 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. King, Mr. Shortt said that 69 persons arrested in Ireland were interned in Great Britain.

A SINGAPORE PROBLEM IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to the Rt. Hon. T. R. Fergus, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins stated that he had received a full and confidential report from the Governor of the Straits Settlements regarding tolerated brothels in Singapore.

Mr. Hewins said he had complete confidence in this connection in the policy of the Governor, who, throughout, had given most careful attention to the matter, in consultation with the official members of the Legislative Council and was anxious to adopt all practicable means which would really effect an improvement and not lead to the substitution of worse evils. The wide variety of races represented in Singapore made the problem peculiarly difficult.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 31st.

The silver market is steady.

TASTE OF FRENCH QUALITY.

DASHING FIGHT NEAR LASSIGNY.

One of the finest of the many fine performances of the French during and after the first fury of the German offensive was a brilliant counter-attack carried out by regiments of Colonials, Chasseurs and infantry of the line at Plessis de Roye and a hill called Plessis, respectively a little to the south-west and the south-east of Lassigny, writes the special correspondent of the *Times*. I have just come in from the French lines at Plessis, and can testify from my own observation that on this part of the front the German has not only been stopped in his advance, but has been squarely beaten and driven back.

The enemy attacked from Lassigny with two divisions. At Plessis de Roye the French had posted a very strong detachment of machine-guns which mowed down the first five waves of the advancing tide. By way, however, of some marshy ground surrounding a stream leading into the wooded park of the Chateau of Plessis, the enemy managed to circumvent the defence, and in a short time 1,500 of them had worked their way into the park. The park lies south of the village. Its four boundary walls, in shape like the outline of an ace of diamonds, and each 500 or 600 yards long, were at once closely manned by the Germans with machine-guns, and under cover of their fire, several small infantry patrols advanced still farther into French territory, where the ground is still strewn with their dead bodies.

At the same time other enemy troops wheeled round north of the park in the direction of Canny-sur-Matz (north-west of Lassigny), which was defended by French Colonial troops. It was also successful, and a division, about equally composed of Prussians and Bavarians, fought their way up to the crest of a hill which is thickly covered with plantations and rises some 150ft. above the level of Lassigny and Plessis in the plain below. Beyond that they could make no progress towards the valley running thence to Plessis, and even though they were on top of the hill they were a long way from being masters of it, as the following little incident pretty well shows.

A COLONEL'S HEROISM.

On the northern slope the Germans over-ran the summit without stopping to examine it, and two French telephone operators stationed there called on the colonel of the regiment, *à la pointe de commandement*. Revolted in hand, the only force he could collect, as all the rest were in the thick of the fight—he fought his way to the summit, disposing of several of the enemy by the way, and there, placing a machine-gun in position, he kept the Germans at bay and kept his end up till a counter-attack finally drove the enemy off at half-past four in the afternoon.

So much for the German side of the affair, as the result of which the enemy had forced a pocket in the French line between Canny and Thiescourt (which is south-west of Plessis), without, however, making any impression on these two points on the flanks. Now for the French report.

A colonial regiment, facing east on the French left, had only a few companies available for the counter-attack, which was pushed forward almost as soon as the attack was held, proceeded by a typically French and machine-like progressive advance on the Lassigny roads and the German communication trenches and to the north of Plessis and Plessis, and in the park and on the reverse slopes of Plessis, by what the French call *rake-fire*, which moves backwards and forwards over a given area with the motion of a gardener raking gravel on a path.

Instead of making a frontal attack on the formidable obstacle of the left wall of the park and its machine-gun defences, they fought their way north round the coteau and the park into and through the village. Here they met the Chasseurs, who had advanced from the valley west of Plessis in the same way along the other wall of the park, which was equally strong in machine-guns; and the two, joining hands, turned inward, and inside the park captured 700 prisoners.

Incidentally they also took back the hundred of their own men captured earlier in the day. Amongst them were three sappers who had insisted on staying with their wounded colonel when he was knocked over in the first stage of the German attack. Till he finally died of his wounds late in the afternoon he had kept on asking whether the counter-attack, which he was through confident would take place, had begun.

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PREMIER AND MINERS. A STRAIGHT TALK.

The special conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That, in view of the ballot vote not showing a two-thirds majority, we recommend the conference to advise the men not to resist the taking of 30,000 men from the mines for the Army."

This course was recommended by the Executive Committee, which met the Prime Minister a few days previously and laid before him the result of the ballot, which showed a majority of 39,570 against the comb-out.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Executive was of a particularly frank nature. He said:—I am glad that you have given me this opportunity of meeting you. I have watched this ballot. I need hardly tell you, with great interest and a great measure of anxiety. The vote I will not pretend is a satisfactory one, because it certainly is not. It is very unsatisfactory in any body of men in the kingdom in an hour of such emergency should feel for any reason that they are not called upon to make a further contribution towards any effort which is necessary in order to pull the country through. The miners of Great Britain have made, there is no doubt at all, as brilliant a contribution to the Army as any body of men in the whole Empire. That makes it all the more deplorable that at the present moment, when the issue is a question of endurance, and when the failure of Russia even to defend its own territories has cast upon us the responsibility of making further efforts to defend liberty in Europe, that we should have had this vote.

However, the Miners' Federation, very properly, have throughout the whole of these discussions disclaimed any intention of claiming on behalf of the men of their trade a privileged position. And obviously they could not do so. No trade can claim a privileged position. I have met here the engineers at two or three conferences, and I have put it to them quite bluntly whether it was their contention that men, because they happened to be engineers, were entitled to a position of privilege and of exemption which would not be applied to any other trade, and they instantly gave a reply which I have no doubt would be the reply that every miner would give; they said they put forward no such claim. What has happened in this case is this. It is absolutely essential for us, if we are to avoid defeat, to have more men to maintain our Armies in the field. I have never heard anyone challenge that need. I have heard people say that we ought to give in. Well, I do not know that I have heard anybody say that we ought to give in, but people put forward proposals the effect of which would be, if you accepted them, that you would in fact have given in. But I have never heard anyone say: "You ought to play the Bolsheviks' part, withdraw your Armies from the field, hand your cannon over to the enemy, let him capture your territories in France, and march on to Calais and Boulogne, and then, Britain, and generally trample down Europe." I have never heard anyone say that we had a ghost of a chance of holding our own against this military despotism in Europe unless we got more men.

THAT IS REAL ANARCHY.

And I am utterly at a loss to know where the men are to be found if, first of all, the engineers say, "We will not find the men," and then the miners say, "We will not find the men." You do not mind my speaking quite plainly, because we have come here for plain speaking. I have no doubt if exemption is claimed, if privileges are established, if a third trade will come along—I have no doubt it is there ready and waiting—and say: "Very well, we also claim to take, and we will take, a ballot of our members to find out whether they ought not to be exempted as well as the miners and engineers."

This would mean anarchy; it is not government. It means that each group and section of the community is to determine for itself whether it is to obey a law which comes from the State as a whole. If you are dissatisfied with our policy, the nation can change its Government, and can determine whether there is to be peace or war. But the moment a Government, representing the community with the full assent of the House of Commons—and this has never been challenged even by the Labour party in the House of Commons—issues a command, with the unanimous assent of every party in the State, if a matter of life and death of the community to allow each section of the community to begin to decide for itself whether it is to obey, that is real anarchy. I should have thought the experience of the Bolsheviks in Russia would have shown how utterly fatal that sort of policy is for democracy. You may think I am not so good a democrat as some of you. That is a matter of opinion. But I know this, that if the independence of sections would damn democracy from beginning to end.

Do you know what has happened today? Early this morning the German armies have attacked us on a front of sixty miles. They have attacked us with overwhelming forces. Where have they come from? They have come from the country where democracy has failed to do its duty, because each group there began to decide for itself whether it would defend its native land. Therefore these masses been able to fall upon us. Under those conditions, to discuss whether the miners and engineers are going to make their contribution to defend their native land—I am amazed that it should be debatable. I am prepared to face anything, but unless the Government is going to be supported in defending this country and its liberties it is far better that the Government should go out and say: "Let us have anarchy in this land." That is the only answer. I am prepared to take the consequences, but we cannot have the decisions of the national Executive, submitted by any sections of the community, however important, for them to say whether they will obey the law or not.

I had the same question to decide with the land. We gave orders for the cutting up of land in order to increase the food supplies of the people, and one or two owners of land said, "We decline to cut up our land." The vast majority gladly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GENERAL HERTZOG AND ALLIES.

REBUKE FROM GENERAL BOTHA.

In the Union House of Assembly, Cape Town, on March 25th, General Botha formally moved a resolution expressing the admiration of South Africa for the gallantry shown by the British Armies in the battle now in progress in France.

Sir Thomas Smart paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery of Sir Douglas Haig's troops, and Colonel Creswell associated the Labour members with the motion.

General Hertzog agreed with the portion of the motion dealing with the heroism of the troops. He also agreed with the need of a lasting peace, and especially with President Wilson's advocacy of a League of Nations, but he objected to the section in the motion praying for success to the arms of the Allies. To support that sentiment, he said, would be to subscribe to the policy of empire-building which had been responsible for all wars. The time had come for peace. Neither the Allies, nor the Germans, nor the world at large, stood to win anything by continuing the war. If it continued, it would mean ruin for Europe.

Mr. J. X. Merriman reminded General Hertzog that the latter had accepted the post of a Minister of the British Crown and had taken the oath of allegiance. General Hertzog had deliberately closed his eyes to the great issues at stake, and had dragged in petty, miserable politics. A number of Nationalist speakers followed, declining to support the resolution until the "injustice" done to the former had been rectified.

General Botha, in reply, complained that the tone of the Nationalist speeches was anti-British. Not a single word had been uttered against Germans. Referring to the Republican propaganda, General Botha reiterated his firm intention to abide by the signature of the Versailles Treaty. It was the grossest hypocrisy to ask the Imperial Government to grant a Constitution and then turn round and want a Republic. The Constitution was framed on South Africa's initiative and not at the request of the Imperial Government, and he bitterly denounced the Nationalist refusal to send a message to Sir Douglas Haig when the deeds of valour which were being performed were so great that over the German communiques spoke of them in the highest terms, and when a terrific struggle for the freedom of the world was going on. The Nationalists had not mentioned a word about unfortunate Belgium and the great sacrifices of Belgium, because they were on the Allies' side, yet members of that House bore Huguenot names. Amid loud cheers he referred to the exploit of South Africans in Gaucha Wood. The only object of the Nationalist speeches was to divide the country. That could only lead to civil war.

General Botha's motion was adopted by sixty-three votes to twenty-one. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of the figures, and the Unionist Colonel Heutscher led the National Anthem. Not only the members, but the occupants of the Press and public galleries joined in. The Nationalists retained their seats throughout. Heutscher.

obeyed. We had to tell the few who were in the neighbourhood that we were intended for land. I have always been in the history of the whole world, from the beginning to the present day, that those who suffer from that sort of "pull devil, pull baker" business are not the men who have been strong enough to force them to obey right up to the top and are able to defend themselves with their own strong right arms, but those at the bottom. It is better that we should talk plainly when we come here. I am talking with a good deal of feeling, because I have only just had this news about this overwhelming attack upon us which has taken place. It is an attack which, I again repeat, has been brought about entirely by the failure of Russian democracy to have its orders obeyed; each section of the community determined which order it would or would not obey; when order was under what conditions each little race, each little country, each little trade, would obey the orders of the Central Government, and the result is that half Russia has been taken away, partly by the Germans and partly by others, and nobody knows what will become of the rest.

I regret that, under these conditions, it is absolutely essential for the Government to proceed with the decision which it has deliberately come to in order to save the country from disaster. This vote does not represent the majority of the miners. It represents, it is perfectly true, a majority of those who voted, but not a very large majority. The majority who voted—I do not know whether they had any guidance at all from their leaders, or whether they were left without any guidance at all, but they represent a vote to give, but they represent a minority of the miners of this kingdom. I am very glad to think that, and the second vote is a vote which rather indicates that on the whole even the majority of those who did vote quite contemplated the possibility that the Government should take this action.

That is all, I am afraid. I can say, if this attack succeeds, the Germans might be at Calais, and the only answer we have to give is a vote of the Miners' Federation to say that they are not prepared to fight. You cannot give that answer, and I do not believe that the miners would give it; I am perfectly certain they would not. I know the miners pretty well. There is no more patriotic body of men in the whole kingdom, and on behalf of the Government, I am prepared to take the chance of the miners not giving that answer.

NINE MONTHS ON THE GERMAN RAIDER "WOLF."

A TWO-MILE SWIM THROUGH SHARKS.

[BY T. E. REED, SECOND OFFICER OF THE S.S. "WAINONA."]

About nine months ago, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, I became a prisoner of war in German hands. We were close upon 600 miles from Auckland and off Sander Island when a seaplane from the raider *Wolf* flew just above the topmasts of our ship, the s.s. *Wainona*, and dropped on the fore-castle head a bag with a red flag, containing a message which said: "Stop immediately. Take your orders from the German cruiser. Do not use your wireless or I will bomb you."

After the seaplane had exploded a bomb ahead of us we decided to obey the German orders, and the big cruiser came up and took us on board. As we came on deck the crew of Germans gave us a salute, which we returned. We told them we were bound for the country of their new enemy—America.

"Why did America declare war?" asked one of the officers. "She is very foolish."

I replied "Not at all." This expression seemed to puzzle him very much, and I was at pains to explain. The ship's doctor inquired if there was any sickness, and then we were invited to a bath and presented with a big handful of strong soft soap and a tub of fresh water. While we were washing ourselves, a German officer named von Osam, whom we christened "Little Willie" and the Beautiful Hun, on account of his resemblance to the Crown Prince, told us that the war would soon be over as England would be starving in three months. We replied that things were not nearly so bad as in Germany.

A mine officer named Dietrich told us that we would be well treated, and that we must not believe the stories about German atrocities in the English papers. But, of course, we knew very well that the reason why they were a little "considerate" was that at any time a British cruiser might come along and the position be reversed.

The constant fear of the British Navy haunted these Germans day and night. There was nothing sporting about their conduct. The captain was a typical Hun, surly and continually bullying his officers and men. He scarcely ever seemed to take his eyes off the deck and never spoke a civil word to anyone. He would haul inmates at an officer in front of the body, and seemed to have no gentlemanly instincts. He would never attempt to stop anything but the most inoffensive little ships that were likely to be unarmoured. He sank a little French schooner one day, and I remember he turned quite white and trembled when he discovered that this craft had two guns on board. Like the rest of the crew he spoke very good English until he got excited, and then his language was quaint.

Two of our comrades, the chief officer, Mr. Blake, and the second engineer, Mr. Steers, of the s.s. *Turritella*, escaped one night to a little island and were never recaptured. It was a very plucky venture, for we were two miles from the shore and there were quite a number of sharks about, some of which we had caught only a few days before. They escaped just before we were sent below. They had fishing lines wound round them, a bottle each full of matches, fish-hooks made out of nails, and one of the lifebelts which they inflated when they got into the water. They got over the poop before dark and intended waiting in the water close to the rudder until dark, and then bent off for the island. They were going to keep together as long as possible, so that they could make a combined defence if attacked by sharks. If one man failed the other was to go on. We never saw them again, and the few of us who knew felt their absence very much, for they were fine fellows and game enough for anything. The Huns did not miss them until a long while afterwards. They did not know about it when they sent a lifeboat off with a squad of men to look for them. They came to the beach, but one man had to swim through the surf with a line, and he pulled in a raft. They brought back four sacks full of oranges, pine apples, and bananas. With fruit and fish to live on our comrades, if they got ashore safely, must be living the life of Robinson Crusoe, for the island was apparently uninhabited.

HO Eventually all hands were mustered and then the Huns found out that the two were gone. Little Willie went white with rage, or it may have been fear of having to face his commander. "You answer me," he shouted to us. "These men escape. Where? What time? You understand, yes. Stop as you are stand." Then he went to try to explain to his terrible captain, nicknamed "Almighty Joe." He returned in an hour to say that we should no longer be treated as gentlemen, and that we would be mustered four times daily allowed on deck only an hour a day for 28 days, and buy no more than one bottle of beer a month.

The most serious punishment was the confinement in the hold of the ship 23 hours out of the 24, together with the prisoners from the other British ships that had been captured. Altogether there were between 200 and 300 of us.

There was a Dane who happened to be in Germany when war broke out and was collared for service. All the same, he was very independent and would not put up with the discipline like the rest of them. He dressed himself in a frock coat and a dilapidated tall hat and amused himself very much.

Our ship was sunk after she had gallantly resisted bombs and a tremendous lot of gunfire. Each prisoner in turn stopped playing as his eyes saw us, the drummer being the last, and banking away for some time after the others had cleared off.

I asked Dietrich what they would do with us if they went into action with a Britisher or any other cruiser. He said

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOR ALL WHO HAVE FALLEN. "FOR FREEDOM AND HONOUR."

It has been decided that the memorial to be given to the next-of-kin of those who have fallen in the war is to consist of a bronze plaque, one copy of which will be forwarded to the next-of-kin of every member of His Majesty's Forces who has fallen in the war, accompanied by a scroll with a suitable inscription. The plaque or model is of circular form, 5 in. in diameter, and bears an emblematic design, with inscription, "He died for Freedom and Honour." It will be cast in gunmetal, and each copy will have inserted in the field (by an ingenious method of casting) a raised tablet enclosing the name of the person commemorated.

The design was put out to open competition, which resulted in more than 800 models being submitted. Contributions were noticed from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, from Palestine and other parts of the front, though in several cases men on active service appeared to have either sought notice of the competition of insufficient leisure for the commission of their designs. These cases were given special consideration by the Committee. The successful competitor is Mr. Carter Preston, of Liverpool.

In considering the scroll, the Committee had in view the composition of a short sentence or two which should express in suitable wording and dignified English something of the nation's gratitude for her heroes who have fallen. With this object, some of the first literary authorities were consulted. The final phrasing is mainly the work of Dr. Montague James, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and a sentence by the late Mr. Charles Keary, the historian and novelist, has been added. The inscription is surmounted by a special device, including the Royal Arms in colour, with the initials of His Majesty the King.

In view of the large number which will have to be supplied and of the probable scarcity both of paper and metal, it is at present uncertain as to what date they will be available for distribution; the preparation and forwarding, however, will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. An announcement will be made in due course which will give full information as to the method of distribution.

that we should have to remain below and take the same chance as the German crew. I told him we should have no chance for anything below decks and that if we were wounded there was nothing to use for bandages, and that we had the magazine on one side of us and about 200 mines on the other. His answer was that this was war, and that the British treated their prisoners badly. I said that one of their submarine commanders had to walk through the streets of London with no boots and very little else on.

Whenever there was a hint of a war-ship about we were hurried below, the hatches were battened down, and we could hear the movement of the guns and the torpedoes. All the lights were put out, the alarm bells sounded, and every man put on a lifebelt. This sort of thing happened when we were close to the Australian coast.

We lay flat on our stomachs and on top of each other, expecting any moment to hear an explosion, but nothing happened. The Germans had had a great fright, and the next day the captain's voice trembled as he spoke. "We're not out of a d-d-danger yet yet," he said. In these hours of crisis the Germans would become almost benevolent towards us, but this manner would soon wear off as soon as they felt safe.

It was a curious crew. There were not more than a dozen real sailors among the lot of them, and we used to laugh at their amateurish way of doing things. In talks with these men I learned that several of our sailors had been officers of merchantmen before the war, but in Germany it seems only the sons of the aristocracy and the professional classes can have commissions.

I was told that at the beginning of the war the captain of the *Imperator*, one of the largest liners afloat, was called up as an ordinary seaman, and that on his identity being disclosed through a medal he was wearing which was given him by his father, he was made a petty officer. There was a sailor who said he had a brother living in London. "Be hind barred wire," I suppose," I said. "Oh, no," he said, "he's a merchant and has become a naturalised British subject." One of the officers informed me that he was a member of the Richmond Tennis Club.

One day we sighted the American barque *Beluga*, and as we approached we could see a little girl on the poop waving a handkerchief to us. We thought they would be left alone, but no, our Hun captain sent a prize crew to sink her, and the American captain and his wife and child were made prisoners. They were allowed to live in a cabin amidships, as well as the crew, in an American ship which was sunk received exactly the same treatment as we did.

The Huns did a good deal of mine-laying, and during these operations we were kept down in the hold. Little Willie, seeing one of our men awake, told him to go to sleep. "How do you expect me to go to sleep when you are laying mines at the door of my home?" he said. He explained that he lived outside Wellington the Cook Strait.

On the voyage home I was taken ill and was put on board a Spanish steamer which had a German prize crew, and for three months suffered for want of medicine and proper medical attention. During the journey across the Atlantic the Germans had very cold feet indeed, but they got more confident when they reached Iceland without mishap.

We made several attempts before we got through to get round the north of the island where the ice was very thick and the cold intense. Then we reached what they called the "first blockade," and were all on the quack, but all at once the ice gave way, and we on the Spanish steamer man began to get through without being challenged. We were off the coast of Denmark then, but we were wrecked and saved by Danish sailors. Five minutes later we should have been in the Cattegat and in German waters, and I should have been a prisoner of war in Germany to-day.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	37,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.) 20,000
2 prizes of \$7,000 each	14,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$1,000 each	7,000
10 prizes of \$500 each	5,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU. THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG	at Noon	June 15th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	...	July 1st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	...	July 15th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	...	Aug. 1st.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVA. RT MAATSCHAPPY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRAATEN"

will leave for above ports about 10th June

Cargo accepted for Batavia Deli (Sumatra)

without transhipment.

Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Full Particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents, K.P.M.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. 2009

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(THE SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "KAYO MARU,"

FROM KOBE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG

AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.,

Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 3rd June will be subject

to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before

the 5th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

No Five Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. 19076

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped for the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE ---

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(JLISSEMAN & EUGENIE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th June 10 A.M.
WUHOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 4th June Noon.
WEIH IWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEIOHOU"	On 4th June Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 4th June Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 6th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 6th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
"SAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	at Noon	Sta. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.	

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & EVANS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within two days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 Tons MISHIMA MARU 16,000 Tons	21st June 11 A.M. 27th June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 Tons AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	15th June 11 A.M. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 Tons	3rd June.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES, 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS, 20th June, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI Manager

Telephone 222 and 243

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON., 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA, and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	...	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	...	SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	...	MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOI.

"AMARUSA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"KOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th June, at 6 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Building, 100, Queen's Road.

